AN EXPLOSION KILLS NINE.

DESTRUCTIVE ACCIDENT AT THE LAF-LIN-RAND POWDER WORKS.

MANT BUILDINGS OF THE POMPTON LAKE PLANT DESTROYED - TWO MEN MISSING AND

SOLDIER RADLY INJURED-BRAVERY

Paterson, July 12 (Special).-An explosion which caused the death of at least nine men, wounded a large number and caused a direct loss to property of about \$30,000, and a resulting loss of about \$100,000, occurred at the Lafin-Rand Powder Works at Pompton Lake at 10:25 this morning. The fire which followed the explosion burned the rest of the day. The

KILLED. BRENAN, William, cartdriver, of Butler CORRIGINO, J., laborer COZZINA, Casper, laborer. COZZINA, Jose, laborer, of Oakland. CRAIG, John, chief engineer, of Wanaqua FREEMAN, Daniel, in charge of dyehouse.

MERINO, Caspar, laborer PHILLIPS, James, laborer, of Pompton Lakes

FISHER, William; probably killed PISHER, William, Jr.: probably killed SERIOUSLY HURT.

EMMONS, Edward, private, Company I. 84 Regiment: injured in leg. face and body.

MISSING.

There were several more or less hurt, the most serious case being that of Edward Emmons, a private of Company I, 8d Regiment, who was doing picket duty on Post No. 2 when the explosion occurred. Emmons's actions showed him to be every inch a soldier. He was stationed on a cliff about forty feet above the mixing-house where the explosion occurred. He was thrown over the cliff, and was picked up unconscious and badly wounded. His face and body were filled with splinters, and a bolt head entered his leg. He underwent an operation without a wince.

The explosion was of the most destructive nature, nine buildings being destroyed, two mixing-houses, two guncotton-houses, the assembling-room, two traverses and the boller and powder houses, the latter two being destroyed by fire.

The first explosion, there being two, started in the northern mixing-house. In the mixing rooms is a combination of guncotton, glycerins and nitric acid in process. To the east of the mixing-rooms is a stone wall, ten feet high and four feet thick, with an opening above the centre, through which the workers disappear and take refuge behind the stone wall when the machinery in the mixing-room is started. The men return to work after the machinery is started, and it must have been at this juncture that the explosion occurred.

Adjutant Patterson, of the 3d Regiment, who was the first man on the scene after the explosion occurred, says that about 10:25 he heard a tremendous report and saw smoke and debris shoot up from the surrounding hill. He, with Captain L. E. Dyer, of Camden, went with a guard up to the scene of the explosion. On arriving there Corporal L. E. Dyer, against the advice and efforts of his seniors to restrain him, rushed into the debris to find his comrades.

The powder-house was picketed in the daytime by five posts. Emmons, who was so badly hurt, was at Post No. 2. The others were knocked down by the concussion. The picket at Post No. 1 had his gun forced out of his hand and was hurled reveral feet, but he escaped with only a shaking up. Michael Ready was filling a wheelbarrow when the explosion occurred. He was picked up and landed in a sandbank about three hundred feet away. He was badly bruised. Ernest Grauer, of Brooklyn, was employed as an electrician, and was working in the new office. He was thrown to the ground and probably momentarily stunned, for when he looked up he saw a body hanging over him. It was the body of Phillips.

Charles Luke, employed as a laborer, h splinter driven through his cheek. Silas H. Burdsell, who worked in the dryrooms, had both the side of the building Craig and Phillips, who were killed, were standing together near the northern end of the mixing-room when the explosion occurred. Phillips's head was cut off. Daniel Freeman also had his head severed from his body.

The two Fishers, father and son, who are missing, are evidently dead. Both worked in one of the drying-houses which was destroyed. The mangled portions of bodies found about the scene indicate that the loss is greater than the identified dead shows, and it is almost certain that the Fishers have been mangled beyond recognition.

The discipline of the soldiers on guard at the works is worthy of notice. When the guard went to the scene they found the pickets on their beats as if nothing out of the ordinary had occurred, and the bravery of Corporal Dyer and his men in rushing into the debris where an explosion was likely to occur at any moment is praised by all. When Corporal Grant came in with the relief his clothes were almost torn from his body.

The powder company kept a close guard about the scene of the disaster, but Captain Aspinwall, superintendent of the concern, talked freely of the explosion and its results. He said that he could imagine anything but an accident having caused the explosion, unless some substance had been mixed with the raw material before it reached the mixing-rooms. He said that the danger signal was up when the explosion took

Captain Aspinwall thought that the works will

Captain Aspinwall thought that the works will be delayed about two months in their orders. There were sixty thousand pounds of powder on the ground ready for shipment to the Army on the ground ready for shipment to the Army when the accident occurred, but luckily this was not injured. Of the forty-seven buildings was not injured. Of the forty-seven buildings on the premises thirty-eight are intact. The door of a building containing hundreds of pounds of guncotton was blown off, but the high explosive remained unharmed. Trees were cut off for yards around as if by an axe.

A suspicious circumstance which occurred last night may have something to do with the explosion. About 9:30 o'clock three men of Company B, who had started out for a walk in the direction of the powder works, returned for their overcoats, and met a stranger, who ran at their command to halt. The men immediately informed the camp guard, and Adjutant Patterson and Lieutenant Frice started out to hunt up the intruder. When they reached Post 7, at the northern limit of the camp, the picket informed them that he had just shot at a man who had refused to halt.

PORTO RICO ON VERGE OF STARVATION.

PEOPLE REPORTED TO BE DESIROUS OF FREE DOM FROM SPANISH RULE

rincetown, Mass., July 12 .- Captain McKenna of the British brig Ethel, which arrived here to-day from Areclbo, Porto Rico, for orders, brings a story of great destitution at San Juan and other places, and a deep interest among the inhabitants of the sland in the progress of the war, which, it is beleved, is to free the people from Spanish tyranny Captain McKenna said that he left Arecibe on June 21. At that time reports from all parts of Porto Rico indicated a condition among the natives nearly bordering on starvation. At Arecibe flow was selling at \$19 a barrel, sait fish at 50 cents a pound, and other provisions at a price so high that none save the wealthy could get them. It was reported that a large French steamer had a big cargo of provisions at San Juan, and the news was received with cheers and blessings. Captain McKenna stated that while he was at Arecibo he fed on an average fifty persons a day. "I always carry three months' rations," he said, but I have hardly enough now to last me to the next port."

Several American and British newspapers reached Captain McKenna while he lay at Arecibo, and he states that the natives actually fought each other to get potsession of them, so eager were they to see potsession of them, so eager were they to the progress of the war. All classes are praying for a speedy settlement of hostilities, and the majority express sympathy with the United lates, whose efforts they believe will result in thinging them relief from the irksome rule of Spain. Captain McKenna said that he left Arecthe on

CARRIERS MUST PAY THE TAX.

THEY MUST RECEIVE GOODS TENDERED

FOR SHIPMENT OR SUFFER DAMAGES. Washington, July 12.-In answer to references from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. bearing upon the question as to whether the shipper or carrier shall pay for and affix the required evenue stamps to bills of lading, etc., Assistant Attorney-General Boyd has held as follows:

revenue stamps to bills of lading, etc., Assistant Attorney-General Boyd has held as follows:

The law makes it the duty of every railroad, steamboat company, carrier, express company or corporation, or person whose occupation it is to act as such, to issue to the shipper, consignor or his agent, or person from whom any goods are accepted for transportation, a bill of lading, manifest or some other evidence of the receipt of goods, wares or merchandise received for carriage and transportation, and this bill of lading, manifest or memorandum requires a revenue stamp of the value of one cent affixed to it and cancelled. In case of failure to issue such bill of lading the law imposes a penalty of \$50 upon the carrier guilty of such failure.

The penalty for failure to so affix the stamp is not more than \$100.

The purpose of the law is clear. It was to tax the carrier and not the shipper; and these provisions undoubtedly fix upon the express companies and other carriers the duty of providing, affixing and cancelling the stamp, and their failure to so provide, affix and cancel such stamp subjects them to the penalties provided by law. It is suggested that some of these carriers are refusing to receive goods for shipment until the shipper pays the tax. While it is not my province to advise as to the recourse which the shipper may have in instances of this kind, yet I am sure that the laws are ample to require public carriers and express companies to receive goods tendered for shipment or suffer damages for such refusal.

A FINAL RUSH FOR BONDS. TO-DAY THE LAST DAY FOR SUBSCRIBING-SUR-

There was an increased amount of eargerness yesterday to subscribe for the war loan bonds at the Sub-Treasury, as the time will expire at 3 m. to-day. This is twenty-four hours ahead of

SCRIPTIONS ESTIMATED AT FIVE TIMES

the closing time of the Treasury, in Washington, so that the subscriptions will be sure to arrive there by mail in time to be considered. A great number of large subscriptions by banks and other institutions was forwarded vesterday, so as to share in the allotment if it is not all taken

up by the small subscriptions. The majority of the large subscriptions were postponed as late as possiorder not to tie up the 2 per cent deposit re quired any longer than necessary. The Chase Na tional Bank subscribed for \$5,000,000 of the bonds, Fourth National Bank for \$3,000,000, the National Park Bank for \$2,000,000, the National Bank of Commerce for \$2,000,000, the National Union Bank for \$1,000,000, the National Bank of the Republic for st 000 000 and the New-York Security and Company for \$500,000. The amount of individual criptions forwarded by the Hanover National

subscriptions forwarded by the Hanover National Bank exceeds \$19,000,000, and this bank has offered to take a large amount on its own account.

A considerable number of individual subscriptions of \$500 each have been forwarded in behalf of the families of men who are in the service of the country, by the Notth American Trust Company, which has advanced the money, and will carry the loans until the soldiers of sallors return or desire to sell the bonds. This has been promoted by the New-York Soldiers' and Sallors' Families' Projective Association.

to sell the bonds. This has been promoted by the New-York Soldiers' and Sallors Families' Protective Association.

The arrangements have been completed, so far as possible, to make the allotment by Thursday night. There is little likelihood of any subscription agrees the same of the subscription are estimated to exceed five times the amount of the loan, and of this fully \$500,000,000 has been subscribed in this city, including the offers of J. P. Morgan & Co. and of the National City Bank, on behalf of syndicates, each to take the entire loan at par, and an offer of a syndicate to take \$100,000,000 at a premium It is thought that fully one-half of \$500 or less. Above \$500 the first allotment will be at \$520, and the scale will ascend by \$20 steps.

As the payments for all subscriptions not in excess of \$500 are made in full a large sum of money has already been received. The chief special depository is the National City Bank, which has designated as special depositories are the Chase National Bank, the Hanover National Bank, the National Bank of the Republic and the American Exchange National Bank.

STAMPS ON STOCK TRANSFERS. COLLECTOR TREAT'S RULING UPHELD AT WASH-

Collector Charles H. Treat received yesterday morning a confirmation of his ruling in regard to stamps on certificates and transfers of stock from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Mr. Scott, at Washington. In the case in point the transfer had not been completed prior to July 1. The stock had been purchased and the certificate had been indorsed in blank and delivered before July 1, but the stock had not been transferred upon the corporation's books. After July 1 upon request holder of the certificate to enter the transfer upon the books of the company this certificate was surrendered and the blank power of attorney on the back of the certificate filled in with the name of its ds mangled. Edward Trevartell was hit on transfer clerk in the usual way, and thereupon the pany to the purchaser.

In the opinion of this office this purchase and transfer of stock is not complete until the latter transaction, and the stamp tax applies to such paper as is issued prior to July 1 to the purchaser of the stock to denote that he is holder and owner

As to the second proposition, this office holds that where the certificate of stock is stamped as required by law the entering of the transfer on the books of the company does not require a stamp; but the filling in of the power of attorney on the back of the certificate requires an additional stamp as a power of attorney to sell or transfer stock.

Collector Treat received a small consignment of Collector Treat received a small consignment of stamps this morning of small denominations, amounting to 1,360,000 in all.

OVER A BILLION DOLLARS SUBSCRIBED. TWENTY-ONE THOUSAND PROPOSALS FOR BONDS WERE RECEIVED MONDAY.

Washington, July 12.-The subscriptions to the new war loan will close at 3 o'clock next Thurs-day afternoon. Up to this time both the number of subscriptions received and the aggregate amount subscribed for far exceed all estimates. the number of subscriptions was about twenty-one thousand for the day. Those for \$500 under to date are for about \$65,000,000, and it is expected that it will approximate \$75,000,000 by 3 o'clock on the 14th inst. The subscriptions for sums exceeding \$500 already aggregate \$391,000,000, and it is expected that at the time of closing they will have reached \$445,000,000, making the grand total, including the large blanket bide, over \$1,250,total, including the large blanket bids, over \$1,250,000,000. Offers for large amounts are still coming in rapidly, two \$5,000,000 applications having been received yesterday. Although the hurry of receiving and scheduling the offers has prevented the officials from making any accurate computations it is known that the individual subscriptions are far in excess of the whole loan, and therefore Assistant Secretary Vanderlip will direct that, beginning next Thursday evening, all subscriptions from firms and corporations be immediately returned to the senders with the checks which accompanied them. This class of subscriptions alone now aggregates about \$125,000,000.

COAST DEFENCE BOARD'S WORK DONE.

ITS HEADQUARTERS MOVED TO WASHINGTON NAVAL MILITIAMEN FROM CHICAGO.

The work of the Coast Defence Board in this city has been ended and the headquarters of the Board transferred to Washington. Lieutenant-Commander Jacob W. Miller, in command of the coast defence of the Third District, went to the Army Building yesterday to superintend the removal of the effects of his office to the United States ship New-Hampshire. The coast defence force will soon be in-creased by the addition of sixty-eight members of the naval militia recruited in Chicago by Commander Vail They will probably go to the New-Hampshire on their arrival, that vessel having been selected as an overflow station for the reception of the recruits who cannot be taken care of on the receiving-ship Vermont.

Lieutenant W. A. Marshall was in Washington

Lieutenant W. A. Marshall was in Washington yesterday setting some of the details of the husiness of Captain John R. Bartlett, Admiral Erhelm successor. Lieutenant Marshall has been appointed to the torpedo station at Newport, R. I., where he will report as soon as possible for service under Lieutenant-Commander McLean. Lieutenant George Kent started for Washington last evening. He will continue his duties on the Coast Defence Board, acting as an sid to Captain Bartlett.

Matthew M. Seeley, clerk of the Board, has been ordered to return to the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Pay Inspector J. H. Stevenson started on Monday for Washington under orders of the Secretary of the Navy. He has been assigned to the naval pay office there.

THE COURSE OF STOCKS.

Fluctuating features marked the course of the stock market yesterday, but there were no sharp advances or declines. The opening was somewhat irregular, but in the course of the day quotations irregular, but in the course of the day quotations ran up slightly, and then fell back to about the figures of the previous day. While the dealings in stocks were less than the average, there were many transactions in bonds, showing that investment securities were in demand. The prices advanced decidedly. The absence of decisive warnews prevented any movement which might be attributed to the prospect of peace in the near future, but there was a general upward tendency at the close. The total sales were 218,965 shares. One of the features yesierday was the purchase of large blocks of Atchison preferred.

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

Navy orders were issued to-day:

Second Lieutenant WILLIAM D. PASCO. Third United States Volunteer Engineers, will proceed to Jefferson Harracks, Mo., the rendezvous of his regiment, for duty. cally order. June 23, 1898, is amended so as to relieve Second Lieutenant GEORGE W. COLE. 7th Cavalry. Second duty as professor of military science and tection at the Western Military Academy, Upper Alton, Ill., and to direct him to proceed to St. Louis, Mo.

Acting Assistant Surgeon JOSEPH C. DE VRIES, United States Army, will proceed from this city to Chicka-mauga, Ga., for duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeons CARL H. ANDERSON and E. W. PINKHAM, United States Army, will proceed from this city to Fert Monroe, Va., for duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeons JULIUS A. ESCOBAR and RICHARD WILSON, United States Army, will proceed to Tampa, Fla., for assignment to duty.

First Lieutenant ORMOND M. LISSAK, Ordnance Department, United States Army, will make not to exceed seven frips to the works of the Cowdery Machine Company. Fitchburg, Mass., on official business, and on completion thereof will return to his proper station after each visit.

The leave of absence of the Cowders of the Cowders of the Cowders and the Cowders of th

The leave of absence granted Post Chaplein HENRY H. HALL, United States Army, is extended five months. Leave of absence for three months, with permiss leave the Department of the Gulf, is granted Lieutenant BENJAMIN M. PURSSELL, 199 fantry.

Acting Assistant Surgeon S. MEUVILLE WATERHOUSE, Trited States Army, is relieved from duty at the United States General Hospital, Fort Myer, Va., and will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va.

Major CHARLES E RUTH, brigade surgeon, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Chickemanga Park for duty. following acting assistant surgeons, United

States Army, will proceed from the points hereinafter designated to Fort Monroe, Virginia, for Acting Assistant Surgeon JOHN S. FOGG. from Bidde-ford Me.; Acting Assistant Surgeon A. W. WILL-IAMS, from Gainesville, Ga.

Acting Assistant Surgeons CHARLES L. BAKER and HOWARD H. BAILY, United States Army, will pro-ceed from this city to Camp Alger, Falls Church, Va. for assignment to duty.

First Lieutenant BAILEY K. ASHFORD, assistant sur-geon, United States Arms, will proceed to Tampa Fla., for assignment to duty.

Fla., for assignment to duty.

Second Lieutenant CHARLES E. GILBERT, 7th Infantry, Illinois Volunteers, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect this date.

First Lieutenant WILLIAM F. M. ROGERS, United States Volunteers, Signal Corps, will proceed at once to Charleston, S. C., and report to Captain W. H. LAMAR, United States Volunteers, Signal Corps, signal officer on the staff of Major-General JAMES H. WILSON, United States Volunteers.

Major HERBERT KATZ, which commission of substates of substates.

Major HERBERT KATZ, chief commissary of subsistence.

Major HERBERT KATZ, chief commissary of subsistence,
Linied States Volunteers, recently appointed, will
proceed to Chickamausa National Park, Ga., for assignment to duty as chief commissary of subsistence
on the staff of a division commander in the First
Army Corps.

Captain SIDNEY E. STUART, Ordnance Department, we proceed to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, San Hook, N. J., on official business, and on the compition of this duty will return to his proper station. Leave of absence for three months is granted First Lieu-tenant JOSEPH A. CARR, 1st United States Volun-

First Lieutenants WILLIAM W. PURNELL and JOSEPH L. BELL ansistant surgeons, 8th United States Volunteer Infantry, will proceed without delay to Fort Thomas, Ky., for duty. and Lieutenant LYMAN M. BASS. United States Ar-

Major EDMOND G. FEICHET, 6th Cavalry, having been found by an Army Retiring Beard incapacitated for active service, his retirement from active service this date is announced. He will proceed to his home.

Lieutenant H. H. BARROLL, given three months sick leave at home when discharged from hospital.

Lieutenant D. W. COFFMAN, given three months' sick leave at home when discharged from hospital at New-York.

Lieutenant J. B. BERNADON, advanced ten numbers.

Lieutenant E. V. REYNOLDS, ordered to command Manhatan.

autenant J. H. PORTER, discharged from the Pern and ordered home, waiting orders. Lieutenant H. S. CROSSMAN, Examiner Navy Tard, Poston.

Chaplain J. B. SCOTT, detached from the St. Paul and ordered home for three months' sick leave. Paymaster's Clerk V. S. STURTEVANT, appointment to Lancaster revoked.

Paymaster's Clerk CLIVER N. HASKETT, nominated by Paymaster J. R. STANTON, and appointed to the Philadelphia. Chief Engineer C. P. HOWELL, given three months sick leave at home when discharged from hospital at New-

Chaplain H. W. JONES, ordered to Naval Hospital, New-York Surgeon W. P. DU BOSC, ordered to Naval Hospital at New-York.

Chief Engineer WILLIAM W. DUNGAN, retired, assigned to duty in connection with auxiliary naval force.

Chief Engineer HENRY W. FITCH, retired, assigned to duty in connection with auxiliary naval force, Wash-Passed Assistant Paymaster E. F. DU BOIS, past assistant paymaster lieutenant (junior grade), from November 1, 1899.

Passed Assistant Paymaster H. I. BISCAL, passed as-sistant paymaster lieutenant (junior grade), from February 5, 1898. sed Assistant Paymaster R. HATTON, passed as-sistant paymaster lieutenant (junior grade), from September 26, 1898.

Engineer D. F. SELLERS, ordered as watch and division officer, Philadelphia. Passed Assistant Surgeon N. H. PIERCE, assigned to recruiting duty with Lieutenant-Commander Hawley. Assistant Surgeon L. B. BALDWIN, assigned to re-crutting duty with Lieutenant-Commander Hawley. Assistant Engineer H. M. LEPS, detached from the Navy Yard at Mare Island and ordered to Asiatio station for duty. Assistant Paymaster J. L. BUNCE, appointment cancelled.

Assistant Engineer WILLIAM S. BORGER, detached from the Navy Yard at Mare Island and ordered Asiatic station.

Assistant Engineer JAMES L. SMITH, detached from the Navy Yard at Mare Island and ordered to Asiatio station. Assistant Engineer JULIUS I. WILES, detached from the Navy Yard at Mare Island and ordered to Asiatio

Assistant Engineer HENRY E. MIDDLETON, detached from the Navy Yard at Mare Island and ordered to

Eneign PLANT FITZGERALD, ordered to Coast Signal Passed Assistant Engineer FRANK L. STRONG, detached from Navy Yard, Mars Island, and ordered to the Asiatic Station. Ensign F. BURROUGHS, ordered to the Manhattan.

Chaplain R. E. STEELE, ordered to the Lancueter. Ensign MARSHALL M, HALL, ordered to the Manhattan Ensign CHARLES E. LAWTON, ordered to the Manhat-

Ensign R. T. MOFFATT, ordered to the Inca. Assistant Engineer WILLJAM L. WALKER, detached from Navy Yard, Mare Island, and ordered to the Asiatic station.

Assistant Engineer G. BLOSS, detached from Navy Yard, Mare Island, and ordered to the Asiatic station. Assistant Engineer A. D. BROWN, detached from Navy Yard, Mare Island, and ordered to the Asiatic sta-

Ameistant Engineer R. M. WILKINS, detached from Navy Yard, Mare Island, and ordered to the Asiatic sta-Assistant Engineer DAVID C. YOUNG, ordered to the Pish Hawk. Assistant Engineer THOMAS RODGERS, detached from the Fish Hawk and ordered to remain at the Naval Hospital, at Philadelphia for treatment.

THEODORE W. MILLER KILLED.

THE BROTHER OF MRS. THOMAS A. EDISON AMONG THE FALLEN AT SANTIAGO-SER-GEANT G. B. YOUNG WOUNDED.

Theodore W. Miller, of Company D. Rough Riders, who was killed at Santiago, was a brother of Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, of Orange, N. J., the wife of the great electrician. He was only twenty-three years old and the son of Lewis Miller of Chau-tauqua fame. He was graduated in the class of '97 from Yale with honor, and took a course of one year in the Law School. He was studying in Newfirst to enlist in Roosevelt's Rough Riders. He went to the front with the regiment, as also did his brother, John V. Miller, who is now assistant engineer on the Marbiehead. Theodore Miller was a member while in college of the Wolf's Head Society. He fell in the lines in front of Santiago last Thursday. His friends are making strong efforts, through President McKinley, to have his body sent home if

President McKinley, to have his body sent homepossible.
Sergeant George B. Young, of the 71st Regiment,
who was wounded in the Santiago engagement,
lived with his wife and child at No. 748 Nnth-ave.,
this city. He has been a member of the regiment
for about nine years, and has been sergeant for
about five years. Young was one of the first members of the regiment to volunteer. He is extremely
popular with his comrades. For about ten years
Sergeant Young had been employed by the NewYork Life Insurance Company.

NATURE OF THE WOUNDS. Washington, July 12 -- Information as to the spe

cific character of the sickness and wounds of the officers brought to Tampa by the transport Chero kee and afterward taken to McPherson Barracks at Atlanta, has been received at the War Depart ment. The list received at the Department follows: J. Godfrey. 22d Infantry, scalp wound; Cap

tain W. E. P. French, 4th Infantry, sprained back, Lieutenant M. H. Barnum, 10th Cavalry, wound in right hip; Lieutenant F. W. Perkins, 8th Infantry, right hip: Lieutenant F. W. Perkins, 8th Infantry, scute dysentery; Lieutenant C. E. Humphrey, 2d Infantry, dysentery; Lieutenant F. W. Lewis, 22d Infantry, dysentery; Lieutenant C. McK. Saltzman, 1st Cavairy, great exhaustion; Lieutenant W. H. Wassell, 22d Infantry, wounds in hand, cheek and neck: Chaplain Dwight Galloup, suffering from concussion of shell, Captain Frank L. Allen, 2d Massachusetts, rheumatism, back and leg; Captain John Bigelow, ir., 10th Cavairy, wounded shoulder, thigh and head; Captain A. C. Ducat, 24th Infantry, wound in both hips and groin; Major P. H. Ellis, 12th Infantry, wound in left knee; Lieutenant H. G. Lyon, 2th Infantry, wound in right hip; Lieutenant H. L. Kinnison, 25th Infantry, wound in left arm and bruises.

KASAGIS TRIAL SUCCESSFUL

Washington, July 12.-The following Army and NEW JAPANESE CRUISER SHOWS RE-MARKABLE SPEED.

> SHE DEVELOPS AN AVERAGE OF TWENTY-TWO AND THREE-QUARTER KNOTS UNDER ADVERSE CONDITIONS.

Portsmouth, N. H., July 12.-With a new broom tied to the top of her foremast and a Japanese flag flying from her stern, the Japanese cruiser Kasagi salled into Portsmouth Harbor this afternoon, after having made a speed average of 22% knots an hour. a quarter of a knot above the contract requirement. a distance of forty miles. The trial was under conditions not the best, which tended to show the vessel's performance in a stronger light. The Kasagi left her anchorage off this place at

o'clock this morning and an hour later was on the course, which ran twenty miles to the northward and eastward from Boone Island to Cape Porpois and return. Before the trial had begun, Edwin S. Cramp, who was in charge of the trial, noted the rough condition of the water, but so sanguine was Cramp that the Kasagi could easily make the required twenty-two and one-half knots that not for a moment did he consider the advisability of a post-Another drawback was that a strong tide :

almost at right angles to the course. The United States Government allows for these tide conditions, but as the Kasagi had such a good margin above the required speed, no attention was paid to this The speed on the first log of the course was 23 knots, and on the return an average of 221/2 knots was made, making an average speed for the entire run of 22.75 knots. The course was marked with buoys placed

miles apart. The most striking result of the trial was the uniform improvement in the working of the machinery. The revolutions rose steadtly and absolutely nothing went amiss. The design of the screw of the Kasagi seems perfect, and a slip of only about 15 per cent was shown when making speed of twenty-three knots. The course was in our legs. The following tables show the result of the run up and down the course

Elapsed time. Speed First lap 11
Second lap 11
Fourth lap 12
Toral interval, 52 00, Average, 23 knota The revolutions rose from 158 at the beginning of the run to 164 at the end. To show the perfect con-

dition of the machinery a series of progressive trials was run as soon as the main trial was over, in order to get the speeds at 80, 125, 150 and 162

class affoat.

The Kasagi possesses the proud distinction of having been completed six months in advance of the contract time for her delivery, the first case of the kind on record.

All of the Japanese representatives on board the big cruiser were delighted with the performance of the vessel. Naval Constructing Engineer S. Takakura and Naval Constructor T. Ito, who superintended the building of the Kasagi, were loud in their praise of the performance of their new acquisition. Engineer Takakura said: "The trip was more than satisfactory. The machinery worked splendidly and I am well pleased." Naval Attaché Marita also praised the performance of the big fighter.

Executive Officer, Patch, and Navigation of the

Attaché Marita also praised the performance of the big fighter.

Executive Officer Patch and Navigating Officer Payne, of the St. Louis, accompanied by half a dozen cadets, came on board the Kasagi and witnessed the run. When the vessel returned to her anchorage Captain Kashawabara and the other Japanese officers visited the St. Louis to take a look at the Spanish officers.

The Kasagi will leave here at 4 o'clock to-morrow morning for Philadelphia, reaching that city on Thursday. She will be given her economy trial of six hours on her way back.

The Kasagi is the heaviest armored cruiser of her class in the world. She will carry two S-inch breech-loading rifles and ten 4.7-inch rapid-fre guns. The cruiser Columbia, which is half again as large as the Kasagi, only carries two S-inch and eight 4-inch guns.

BALLOON OBSERVATIONS.

SWISS SCIENTISTS ARRANGING TO SEND AN AIR

Washington, July 12 (Special).-The latest advance shetts from State Department report give us me extremely interesting data from Consul-General Dubois at St. Gall. He says that the Swis Weather Bureau and many Swiss scientists are interested in an attempt to send a balloon across the high Alps this summer for the purpose of making meteorological and topographical observations. If the attempt proves a success, it will be the first airship that has ever crossed the higher Alps. It will be under the conduct of Captain C. Spelterini. The principal parts of the balloon have been constructed at Paris, and at the date of writing in May the basket, network and other features were being perfected rapidly. The dimensions, as expressed in yards, are: Diameter, 20.13; circumference, 41.35; contents, 4,274.61 cubic yards; surface, 1,273.74 square yards; weight of balloon, basket and network,

about 2,020 pounds; carrying power, 7,400 pounds. At the time of the journey, or voyage, frequent observations will be made at the Swiss meteorological stations, by which it is hoped to obtain the coexisting differences of the direction and velocity of the wind in the various higher strata of air. Careful observations from the airship are to be made as to humidity and temperature, as well as to the color phenomena of the atmosphere, strata of

the color phenomena of the atmosphere, strata of vapor, formation of clouds, etc. The photographing of mountains from the balloon will probably give surprising and most important results.

It is expected that the trip will be accomplished in about eight hours, and that it will extend over about one hundred and thirty miles. But the rapidity of the journey will depend upon the velocity of the wind, which blows at the rate of from nineteent to thirty-two feet a second.

The ablest Swiss scientists have been studying from what point and in what direction the journey should be made. Government meteorologists maintain that it is impossible to go over the high Alps from north to south or from south to north, because the south winds are not strong enough to reach the higher air currents, and the strong morth winds are so rare that no dependence can be placed upon them. The prevailing wind in the high Alps is from the southwest. Captain Spelterini has nearly always. In his serial expeditions, been driven northeast whenever he passed an altitude of ten thousand feet. An ascent from Lugano, he says, would, as soon as he had reached an altitude of ten thousand feet, cause him to be forced into the Tyrol mountains. He will therefore make the ascension at Sitten, in the Canton of Wallis, whence, after attaining sufficient altitude, he expects to be driven over the Finsieraar group, the Urner and Glarner Alps, toward the Upper Rhine Valley, between Sargans and Lake Constance.

GENERAL GILLESPIE VISITS CAMP BLACK. General Gillespie, commander of the Department of the East, paid an official visit to Camp Black yesterday afternoon. He was accompanied by Chief Surgeon Byrnes, of his department. They were re-ceived by Lieutenant Weigler, of General Penningon's staff, who is in command of the camp and who is anxiously awaiting some one to relieve him so that he can join his General at Atlanta.

The General was conducted over the camp ground and expressed himself as greatly pleased with the grounds and the facilities for handling troops. He raid the plains formed an almost ideal camp ground.

raid the plains formed an almost ideal camp ground.

General Gillespie visited the camp of the recruits of the 71st New-York Volunteers, and watched them drill. He wanted to know how soon Lieutenant Weigler would be ready for the second-call troops to take the camp. The reply was that everything was in readiness except cooking utensils. Of these there was not a sign as yet. There were on the ground rations and necessary articles for three thousand men for thirty days, but the cooking utensils had failed to arrive. Lieutenant Weiglersaid that the moment they came and he had satisfied himself that they were all that were required he would tell the officers in charge of the regiments to move into camp. It is not likely the new regiments will reach camp before early next week. The men of the 71st will get away to-morrow. A detachment of soldiers from Buffalo may arrive on the same day to do guard duty over the quartermaster's stores now at the camp.

HOMESTEAD LAWS FOR ALASKA. Washington, July 12 .- The Secretary of the In-

terior has approved instructions for the guidance of local officers in their administration of the act the right of way for rallways in the District of Alaska. These instructions were prepared by Commissioner Herman of the General Land Office, and constitute the first promulgation of the act approved May 14, 1898. An important ruling is to the proved May 14, 1898. An important ruling is to the effect that the section is inoperative which exicate to citizens of the Dominion of Canada the same rights as are extended to American citizens in British Columbia in regard to mining lands. The only privilege extended to citizens of the United States by Canadian law is the permission to lease mineral land. The United States laws do not provide for leasing such land and the recent act of Congress provides that "no greater rights shall be thus accorded" to citizens of the Dominion of Canada "than citizens of the United States may enjoy in the District of Alaska."

It therefore results that the section in question is ineffective.

SENATOR KENNEY'S TRIAL.

HE HAD MANY OVERDRAFTS ON THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF DOVER.

Wilmington, Del., July 12.-Greater, crowds and even more intense interest greeted the opening of the United States Circuit Court to-day, when the trial of United States Senator R. R. Kenney on charges of complicity in the crime of William Boggs, defaulting paying-teller of the First National Bank of Dover, was resumed. The court-

clamored for admittance. The trial was resumed promptly upon the ing of court, with E. S. Page, manager bert & Co., of Philadelp us, the broker firm with which Boggs had conducted his stock-gambling speculations, on the stand. He identified various legrams which had been sent by the firm to Kenney. One dated June 24, 1898, quoted the price of Bay State Gas stock and requested Senator Kenney to send a check for \$1,000 for investment. William Anderson, of Philadelphia, testified that

the fall of 1896 he received checks signed by R. R. Kenney and deposited them in the German-American Title Company. They were paid on acractor, was erecting for William N. Boggs The proceeds of these checks, witness said, went to pay for work on the houses He identified vari-

ous checks so given, amounting to \$980. One check, for \$189, mentioned in the indictment, he said, had never been given by Kenney. All the other checks were admitted in evidence George J. Ritter, of the German-American Title Company, testified to the transmission of the checks deposited by Anderson in the regular course of business. The deposit slips made out by Ander-

son, when he deposited the Kenney checks, were dmitted in evidence. Letters transmitting the checks to Dover, through the Market Street National Bank, Philadelphia, identified by Charles J. Somers, jr., of that institu-

tion, were admitted in evidence Further evidence was given to show that Senator Kenney on April 11, 1896, had purchased, at Sheriff sale, a farm in Kent County for Boggs. Boggs, however, had paid the Sheriff's percentage on the

Irving Boggs, bookkeeper of the First National

Bank of Dover, was called to identify the individ-

ual ledger of the bank, containing records of Kenney's check transactions, which ledger, he said, had been kept by him. The defence, however, onjected to the admission of this individual ledger, on the ground that it had not been properly kept William N. Boggs, the defaulting teller, testified that he kept the individual ledgers of the bank, and that all the entries therein with fouexceptions were strictly correct. Counsel for the defendant strenuously objected to the admission

of the ledger as evidence, senator Grey contend-ing that as it was admittedly irregular in some respects it could not be held good in its entirety. The Court ruled the evidence admissible and the

respects it could not be held good in its entity. The Court ruled the evidence admissible and the defence noted an exception.

Then William N. Boggs and Irving D. Boggs, the latter at present teller of the bank, went over Schotor Kenney's accounts in the ledger in detail from May 11, 1898, to May 29, 1898, the date of W. N. Boggs's flight. The balances varied, being as low at one time as two cents, and there was a large number of overdrafts. The latter varied in amount from 46 cents to 34560. District-Attorney Vandersrift sought to show that the latter figure did not include a check for 259 given to Cuthbert & Co., brokers, for a stock margin, which Boggs had failed to enter, but objection was made and sustained.

Some of the overdrafts, it was shown, were not made good until three days after being entered on the ledger. Another long contest ensued over the desire of the Government to compare Senator Kenney's passbook with the entries on the individual ledger, but the Court ruled that the prosecution had a right to do so. Accountant Ross made the comparison and stated that they agreed, with the exception of the four checks which W. N. Boggs had stated that he did not charge in the ledger. The consideration of these figures occupied the Court until 5:30 o'clock, when adjournment was taken until to-morrow.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

THE WESTERN RATE WAR. OFFICIALS OF OPPOSING LINES CONFER WITH THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COM-

Washington, July 12.-D. B. Caldwell, chairman of

the Western Passenger Association; P. S. Eustis. general passenger agent Chicago. Burlington and Quincy Railway; J. Sebastian, general passenger agent Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway, and George H. Heafford, general passenger agent Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, had a conference with the Interstate Commerce Commissioners to-day on the Western rate war. This con test has been going on some time between the Western American lines on one side and the Canadian Pacific on the other. The war has reached a ruinous stage for all parties concerned, and embraces rates from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast, but the lines west of Chicago are most largely affected. The representatives of the American lines did not file any petition or complaint, but explained to the Commission the situation. The Commission has no authority in the matter except to order an investigation of the competition, which has reached such grave proportions, or perhaps become a medicator between the rival companies for a settlement. The Canadian Pacific Company, by its general passenger traffic manager, D. McNichol, and its attorney. A. C. Raymond, also conferred with the Commission to-day and gave their view of the rate war. There were also conferences between Mr. Caldwell and Mr. McNichol, but nothing like an understanding has been reached. dian Pacific on the other. The war has reached a

CALIFORNIA RAILROAD RATES REDUCED. San Francisco, July 12 .- "The Chronicle" says: "Another serious disagreement has arisen between the Pan-American Railroad and the Southern Pacific Company, as a result of which both lines have cific Company, as a result of which both lines have announced a big reduction in rates from points in California. The Panama line, in conjunction with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, has issued a new freight tariff, containing reductions in many of the most important commodities which help to form the bulk of the freight handled by water between here and the Atlantic seaboard, and for its own protection the Southern Pacific has been compelled to meet many of the reductions."

ELBERON AIDS RED CROSS WORK.

BRANCH SOCIETY FORMED AT A MEETING PRE-SIDED OVER BY EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON.

Elberon, July 12 (Special).-Elberon Branch of Auxillary No. 3 of the Red Cross was formed to-day amid much enthusiasm. The organization was effected at the Elberon Hotel Casino, Ex-President Benjamin Harrison presided and introduced Monsignor Doane, of Newark, who made an address. Monsignor Doane was a chaplain in the Civil War, and had witnessed the suffering of the wounded on the battle-fields. General Harrison was the next speaker. He re

ferred to Senator Proctor's speech regarding the Cuban atrocities and the effect it had produced on the country. "This war," he continued. "Is waged succor of the starving and the helpless. And how magnificently it has been waged! Can human sympathy be too large, can women's love be too strong for those brave fellows of our Army and Navy have added new glory to the standard of the Nation and have greatly lifted it in the respect of those countries of Europe that respect only war power? The comforts provided are indescribable to those who have never missed the comfort of their homes, and when there is added to this the presence and gentle ministrations of women a vision of heaven seems to come to fever-stricken, wounded men."

The Elberon auxiliary starts off under most favorable auspices. More than \$1,500 was subscribed. The officers of the auxiliary are: Mrs. Thomas T. Kinney, chairman, Miss Brady and Miss Jordan, secretaries: Mrs. W. D. Guthrie, treasurer: Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, Mrs. H. C. Fahnestock, Mrs. Robert Maclay, Mrs. Charles T. Cook and Mrs. Andrew H. Smith. The latter is chairman of the Needlework Committee.

W. D. Guthrie made an urgent appeal in behalf of the Red Cross, defining at length its work and how it was maintained. have added new glory to the standard of the Nation

COLONEL BENHAM MAY BE RETIRED.

Washington, July 12 .- Colonel D. W. Benham, washington. July 12.—Colonel D. W. Benham, commanding the 7th Infantry, who was taken ill while in command of his regiment in the preliminary operations around Santiago, was under examination by an army retiring board at the Wer Department to-day, with a view to determining the question of his physical capacity for further active service with the Army. In case of an adverse report he will be placed on the retired list.

facturers' Board of Trade will be held at 12:30 o'clock to-day at the Hoffman House. It is expected that a complete report of the findings of the various customs committees of the Board, which have been visiting the piers for the purpose of observing the manner in which inspectors examined serving the manner in which inspectors examined baggage of returning tourists, will be presented. The committees received word from C. C. Shayne, the president of the Board, to meet several days ago in order to have a statement of their observations on the piers ready for to-day's meeting. Mr. Shayne has directed J. A. Heckman, the secretary of the organization, to direct the committees to discontinue for the present their work on the piers, pending a decision from the Treasury Department in regard to a new matter relating to the appraisement of personal effects of returning tourists. FOUR BURGLARS CAUGHT.

ONE SAID TO BE THREE TIMES A MUR DERER.

A PHILADELPHIA BOOKSELLER, A WELL-KNOWN

LAWYER AND A BANKER SUPPOSED TO BE HIS VICTIMS-BOASTED HE WOULD NOT BE TAKEN ALIVE

Captain McClusky, thief of the Detective Bureau, has under arrest at Police Headquarters William Mason, alias "Big Bill." whom he describes as one of the most desperate criminals in the country and who is wanted by the Pulladelphia police fo the murder of Major William C. Wilson, an old bookseller and art dealer, who was found murdered in his store at No. 1.117 Walnut-st., in that city, in August, last year. According to Captain McClusky, the police all over the country have been trying to arrest Mason, but he has manage to evade capture all this time, and a number of other crimes have been committed by him since he murdered Major Wilson. He boasted that he never would be taken alive, and when arrested by McClusky's men he and one of his "pals" tried to shoot the detectives who seized them. They

had frustrated his attempt to shoot. With Mason there were arrested three other riminals. They are George, alias "Red," Spencer, Thomas Reilly and "Jim" Coffey. All hands are locked up at Headquarters. All are wanted by the police of one city or another. Mason most of all. He was found at Camden, N. J., last February, and two Philadelphia detectives were sent to arrest him. They found him in a saloon, and there was a fierce fight, in which "Big Bill" held up the two Philadelphia policemen, took their platols away

were taken into custody after a hard fight, in

which Mason's companion was knocked insensible

by a blow from the pistol of the detective who

TRACED BY M'CLUSKY'S MEN.

McClusky's men have also been keeping their eyes open for Mason. They learned recently that he came to New-Tork after the murder, and was soon joined by Coffey, the two going West. A short time ago Coffey returned to New-York and opened a saloon in Cherry-st., near Pearl-st. McClusky de tailed Detectives Fogarty and Stripp to keep Coffey under surveillance, as the Captain had an idea that Mason would visit him.

On Monday night Fogarty and Stripp followed Coffey away from his saloon and saw him join "Red" Spencer, who is an ex-convict just out of The pair went to Forty-second-st. and Eleventh-ave, where they were joined by Mason and Reilly. The two detectives, seeing that they would have

Mulcare and Leeson, who are on duty at the Forty-

second-st. ferry. When they arrived the police

dashed in and told the four men they were under arrest. A flerce fight followed, in which Mason and Spencer whipped out revolvers and attempted b shoot their captors. Mason had been seized by Detective Fogarty. He immediately drew his revolver and pulled the trigger in Fogarty's face. Fogarty was quick, how ever, and grasped the revolver with his right hand The trigger fell on his finger, and this undoubtedly

saved him from being shot. Detective Stripp had taken hold of Spencer, who also attempted to shoot, but Stripp had drawn his own revolver, and with a well-directed blow from the butt of the weapon he knocked Spencer insensible at his feet. Stripp then went to the assistance of Fogarty, who was struggling with Mason. The latter was trying hard to discharge his revolver, but Stripp smashed him in the face with his own pistol and compelled him to drop his weapon and submit to arrest.

ALL HEAVILY ARMED. Policemen Leeson and Mulcare had less trouble

in arresting Rellly and Coffey, who resisted to some extent, but gave in when they found them seives overpowered. Each had a loaded revolver in his pocket. They were disarmed and handcuffed. Mason and Spencer were also handcuffed on the spot, and the dectectives, to guard agains en the spot, and the deciccities, to guard against any further attack from the men, searched them then and there. Mason had in his pocket a stick of dynamite which Captain McClusky says was big enough to blow off the side of a house. Spencer had four steel drills, Reilly had a "jimmy" and some drills and Coffey had two "jimmies," some drills and the finger of a kid glove, which is used for placing in a hole drilled in a safe to be blown up.

or placing in a lole drilled in a safe to be body.

The arrests were made at about \$ o'clock, and the struggle between the police and the four criminals caused a lot of excitement in the neighborhood. The four men were taken to Police Headquarters, where a surgeon had to be summoned to dress Mason's and Spencer's wounds. Mason described himself as a carriage-maker and refused to give his address. "Red" Spencer said he was a cabinet-maker. Rellly called himself a cierk when his pedigree was taken and said he lived in East Fortieth-st. and Coffey said he was a painter. Captain McClusky believes that the four men were on their way across the Weehawken Ferry to commit some crime on the other side of the river, and he gives his detectives other side of the river, and he gives his detectives great credit for making the arrests. The four men, he says, are undoubtedly four of the worst crimi-nals in this country at the present time, and the de-tectives took their lives in their hands in arresting them.

MASON'S BLACK RECORD.

Mason has a long and a black record. With 'Jack' Frey, "Reddy the Gloucester" and two other "crooks" he was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment in the Michigan City Prison, in Indimprisonment in the Michigan City Prison, in Indiana, in January, 1897, for a burgiary in Terre Haute, but broke out of fail a few weeks after his incarceration and went to Philadelphia, where he is believed to have half-killed the cashier in a bookmaker's office in Market-st, and robbed him of \$1,000, a gold watch and a diamond locket and rins. He is also believed to be the man who killed George R. Blodgett, counsel for the General Electric Company, of Schenectady, and a prominent patent lawyer. Mr. Blodgett was shot by a burgiar in his bedroom at his home at Schenectady, N. L. on December 3 last year. The burgiar was seen while making his escape from the house. Twenty-seven pieces of silver plate were stolen. A reward of \$0.000 has been offered for the arrest of the murderer.

of 8,000 has been offered for the arrest of the murderer.

Ten days after Mr. Blodgett's murder a man answering Mason's description went to a dealer in second-hand jewelry in Philadelphia and offered to sell silverware which answered the description of the plate stolen from the lawyer's home. The man asked the dealer "to do the business on the quiet." The dealer, however, told the police, and the man did not return. Captain McClusky thinks he can be identified as Mason. The latter, he says, has also been suspected of the murder of William O. Hutchins, a wealthy manufacturer of Providence, R. L. who was shot dead on March 5 of this year by a burglar ransacking the house.

He is also suspected of having taken part in the robbery of several houses at Newburg, N. Y. lasf year. He was seen in the town with a man named Ray, who lives at Newburg, and who was subsequently arrested for receiving stolen goods.

BEST CAPTURE IN YEARS.

BEST CAPTURE IN YEARS. The other men have records not so bad. "Red

Spencer is a second-story burglar, who has served several terms in Sing Sing. Coffey is also a burs-lar and has been three times in Sing Sing. Reilly

lar and has been three times in Sing Sing. Relly is a burglar and second-story man, who has served time at Sing Sing and at Elmira.

Speaking of the capture of the four criminals. Captain McClusky said yesterday: "This is the best arrost ever made in this office. Mason is the most desperate crook in this country to-day. He has evaded arrest all over the country, and has boasted that he would never be taken alive."

The four men were arraigned in the Centrest, police court yesterday, and were remanded back to headquarters. Mason will be sent to Philadelphia as soon as requisition papers for him can be obtained. The three men arrested with him are not suspected of having had anything to do with the murder of Major Wilson, of which their companion is accused.

NOTES FROM THE NAVY YARD.

The United States supply steamer Delmonies (formerly the Port Chalmers) has been renamed the Glacier. The vessel was to have sailed in company with the auxiliary cruiser Yankee to join Watson's Eastern Squadron, but she will not be able to leave the yard before the end of the

able to leave the yard before the end of the week, as it has been found necessary to make some alterations in her refrigerating plant.

The converted steam yacht Enquirer left the yard yesterday morning to rejoin the harbor patrol fleet, and it was announced that the Viking would sail in the evening for Key West.

The yacht Restless is taking in stores and provisions, and as soon as she has coaled will take up her station off Willets Point.

The storehouses in the yard have been so overcrowded during the last two months that it has been found necessary to erect a new building the last two months that it has been found necessary to erect a new building to extra stores and supplies. The new structure is close by the coal wharf. The building, which is made of timber, is topped with an iron roof and covers an area of 8,000 square feet.

GEN. TILLINGHAST CALLED TO ALBANT. Adjutant-General C. Whitney Tillinghast received

Adjutant-General C. Whitney Tillinghast received a telegram yesterday that made him return to Albany hastily. It is understood that he was recalled in order that he could be consuited about certain appropriations for the National Guard which are to be provided for at the extra escice of the Legislature. He was therefore unable to inspect the harbor fortifications as he anticipated and there will probably be no meeting of the Armory Board to-day as was expected.

The officers of the various artillery companies of the State are much disappointed by the cision to keep their batteries at home, but the cision to name a certain number of the officers for the new regiments to be formed has been applied to the companies of the cision to name a certain number of the officers for the new regiments to be formed has been applied to the cision to have a certain number of the officers for the new regiments to be formed has been applied to the cision to have a certain companies to be formed has been applied to the cision to have regiments to be formed has been applied to the cision to have regiments to be formed has been applied to the cision to have regiments to be formed has been applied to the cision to a contain the ranks of all the artillery organisations.

THE CUSTOMS COMMITTEES TO REPORT A special meeting of the Merchants' and Manu-